

WATCH FOR BARGAINS IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.

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## Owen will Run on His Past RECORD

His "Services as a Statesman" to be his Argument for Re-election.

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 6.—[Special] In a letter to a personal friend and prominent democrat in Tulsa, United States Senator Robert L. Owen stated that his campaign for re-election will be on his past services as a Senator. He said:

"I am not a politician. I went into public life to serve other men, and not myself. My campaign, if I make one, will be on the grounds of my service as a statesman."

Senator Owen's activity on the floor of the senate chamber is well known to the people of the entire country. He has championed many movements for the upbuilding and education of humanity and the safety and preservation of human life. His speeches in congress on the commission form, race conservation, election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, amendment of the National banking laws, department of public health, and other important movements are literary classics and have been circulated and discussed throughout the country.

The senator's reply to criticism of Oklahoma and its constitution, and his defense of Arizona and New Mexico in replying to President Taft's veto of the statehood bill have won him many warm supporters in Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

Phoenix.

## A VERY SAD ENDING.

A Negro Woman With a Taint of White Blood Deserts Her Race.

The following from Judge Perkins' paper relates a sad story, but only what should be expected:

"She was buried in the potter's field; no flowers from loving friends as a token of love and sympathy, scattered their sweet perfume around her; no sweet voice, choir nor solemn minister sung her praises to the sinners who stood by and knew the life of shame she led.

"She was a beautiful woman, almost white in complexion and almost straight in hair. The law said she was a Negro, but she wanted to be white, and she and her companions boasted that they had nothing for Negro men to do. And last week she died.

"When she died, white men of course, were not sought to be her pall bearers, and Negro men refused; even the gambler and thieves in the red light district refused to bear the corpse to the hearse and in the cemetery. They said it should be a white man's burden. And it was not until the body began to purge and endanger the purity of the air around that four husky colored men agreed to act as pall bearers at a dollar each and carried the woman to an unmarked and silent tomb.

"This is a true and real story of a colored woman who tried to draw the color line on her race."—Guide.

It is indeed a sad story and some white man is responsible for the condition. Sometime there will be a big trial in which the libertines who make the above conditions on earth will be defendants. We wonder what penalty the high court in hell can have for such libertines.

If a microscopic examination could be made of the blood of some of the highest (in social circles)

white people of this state the so-called taint of the dark blood from the sunny climes of Africa would be found. Some scientists say that every pair of black eyes came from Africa. (Hence the name of dark eyes or darkeyes given the Negro). We don't know whether or not that this is true but we do know that there are lots of Negroes in Muskogee, who have blue and gray eyes and some black and brown and lots of people who claim to be Anglo-Saxon who have coal black eyes and they are the perfection of what most people call beautiful. We leave it to the scientists to say where these most beautiful people belong according to American prejudice and American custom. In our opinion the Supreme Being, called God by the Christians, knows no color. All people with Him are One, but since there is a custom among finite beings that we all by force bow to then the white scientists (there are no black ones in this case) who give an opinion must be taken as an authority.

Was she white or Negro? She was so fair that it pleased a white man to enjoy her beauty, to encourage her ambition (a white man was responsible for her existence) and to satisfy his passion and when that time came in life where they should be travelling hand in hand down the western slope of life's steep hillside, when the grim reaper had made his call and one must answer. It is then that he casts her off branded as an outcast to be buried like an animal and seemingly, with no remorse. Such is the life and ending of many an octetoon and quadroon, who have pinned their faith to where the major portion of their blood lay. They forget that in this great country of ours one drop of African blood makes a Negro where ninety-nine per cent white blood does not. Make one Anglo-Saxon. Will the poor female moths never learn anything from this lesson.

## Wewoka Notes

Wewoka, Okla., Feb. 6, 1912. Miss Virginia Bickford, Wewoka's only colored stenographer, has returned from a visit to her people in Kansas City, Mo. We are indeed glad to have her with us again.

Chapter No. 26, O. E. S. met Friday evening at 2:30 o'clock and held a very delightful and successful session.

Mrs. Grace (Penny) Bailey was a pleasant visitor of our town last week.

Mr. Elon Ford and family, Mr. Will Vann and family and Mr. Wister Berryhill and family; who have been here for some years; will try farming in Texas this year. They departed from here more than a week ago.

Lawyer W. A. E. Bailey who has been one of the correspondents, or reporters from this place for the WAGONER AMERICAN for about a year, and who is a great booster of "race pride," has moved to Boley where he hopes to get the patronage of the leading Negroes to help him on his way to fame. On leaving here Lawyer Bailey turned all of his business and clients over to a white lawyer, who, two years ago was a staunch advocate of the Grandfather's clause notwithstanding there are two well prepared colored attorneys in our town. How does that catch you?

The Seminole County Colored Teachers' Reading Circle met in Wewoka, Friday, Feb. 2, 1912, and rendered the following program:

1. Song by Reading Circle.

2. Prayer by Rev. Van Horn.  
3. Song by Reading Circle.  
4. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.  
5. Teachinga District School by Prof. E. L. Coffey.  
6. How to Teach Geography by Miss Mamie Bradford.  
7. Should Cooking be Taught in the Public Schools? By Miss Blanche Shackelford.  
8. Timely remarks by president. Prof. McGrew and other old teachers of the county say that the meeting was the most successful meeting they have witnessed in more than two years. It was certainly well attended.

The "Circle" voted to hold its next meeting at Lima, on Friday (March 1, 1912). Every teacher in the country should and ought to be present.

The committee on program, viz: Mrs. Anna McGrew, Prof. W. F. Davidson, and Miss Blanche Shackelford prepared the following program for rendition at Lima, on the first Friday in March.

1. Song by "Circle."  
2. Prayer by Chaplain.  
3. Song by "Circle."  
4. How to Teach a District School, by Prof. E. L. Coffey.  
5. How to Teach Geography, by Miss Mamie Bradford.  
6. Paper by Miss Ethel Dunlap.  
7. The Need of a Colored High School in Seminole County by Prof. Van Horn.  
8. Lecture on Tuberculosis by Dr. A. V. Coffey.  
9. Response by Prof. Cousin.  
10. Closing remarks by President. All parents and especially members of the various School Boards, are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Lawyer C. E. Corbett, successor to the firm of Bailey & Corbett, has moved his office to the Cone building which has been recently occupied by the Scott & Phillip's Cafe.

Some of Wewoka's undesirable citizens are leaving for other towns. God grant that the good work may continue.

Dr. A. V. Coffey reports a fine baby girl for Mr. & Mrs. Thomas B. Berryhill.

Reporter.

## Practical Advice on How to Succeed,

By Henry M. Byllesby.  
President H. M. Byllesby & Co.

No human being can remain stationary; he either advances or retrogrades.

Napoleon said of the failure of the Bourbon family: "They never learned anything and never forgot anything." You must develop.

From day to day you must bring to bear an ever increasing wisdom the application of lessons learned.

Every incident of your daily toil should be made an educational incident.

The average young man does not learn, until perhaps too late that it does not pay to fritter and idle away his time.

Make a study of those who have gone to the head; ascertain what they did in any given emergency.

In any emergency a man's conduct is the result of the way in which, from earliest youth, he has met the obstacles he encountered.

Thomas A. Edison says: "Do not watch the clock; do not chase aside after rainbows; keep everlastingly at and master the task of the time being."

The truly successful man recog-

# Judge Hook

WILL NOT BE APPOINTED TO SUPREME BENCH.

He went "too far" in Oklahoma "Jim Crow" law decision is opinion of President and Attorney General. Negroes all over the country protested the appointment citing Judge Hook's Decision in Oklahoma "Jim Crow" law case

Washington, Feb. 7.—The existing vacancy on the supreme court bench, the fifth that has occurred in the present administration, probably will be filled by the appointment of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel of St. Louis.

President Taft is expected to send the nomination of Mr. Nagel to the senate within a few days. United States Judge William C. Hook of Kansas, who until last night was most prominently mentioned for the vacancy, is said to have been eliminated from further consideration at an hour's session of the cabinet today. All of the lawyers in the cabinet except Mr. Nagel were present, and afterwards it was learned the president had made clear his intention of appointing his secretary of commerce and labor.

This report was so generally credited tonight that rumor was busy with a possible successor to Mr. Nagel in the cabinet. Louis Marshall of New York and Oscar Rosenwald of Chicago were mentioned among those who would be considered.

Judge Hook's name was taken from the president's list today almost at the eleventh hour. This action was said to be due to his concurrence in a "Jim Crow" law decision in an Oklahoma railroad case. Both the president and Attorney General Wickesham are understood to hold the opinion that Judge Hook "went too far" in this case, and Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Interior Fisher, the other lawyers present at the cabinet meeting, evidently agreed.

Says Hook is Not a Fair Exchange for Harlan—Says Protest of Colored Citizens of New England Shows Hook's Wide Unpopularity—Middle West Protest Added to New England Protest—The Choice Would Be Unfair to Supreme Court.

(Boston Globe, Jan. 24, 1912.)

Judge o'Hook a Load.

nizes that, from time to time, he will receive setbacks. The man who overcomes these is the man of achievement and of eventful success.

Order for Hearing Petition to Sell Real Estate by Guardian.

State of Oklahoma  
Muskogee County, ss.  
In County Court.  
No. 1280.

In the matter of the guardianship of William L. Foreman, a minor, Aaron Foreman, Guardian.

Now on this 25th day of January, 1912, comes Aaron Foreman as the guardian of the estate of the above named ward having filed herein his petition for the sale of the real estate of said ward for the reasons in said petition stated. It is ordered that said petition be and hereby is set for hearing on the 26th day of February, A.D. 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the County Court Room in Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma, at which time the next of kin and all persons interested in the estate of said ward are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted for a sale of so much of the real estate of said ward as is necessary for the reasons in said petition stated.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for two successive weeks in the Muskogee Cimeter of Muskogee, THOS. W. LEAHY, County Judge.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1912.

The protest of certain Colored citizens of New England against the nomination of Judge Hook to be a justice of the supreme court illustrates the wide unpopularity of this gentleman. Heretofore the Middle West has furnished most of the objections, but the opposition there is based on decisions alleged to be friendly to corporations, while the New England protest is founded on a decision said to be unfriendly to the privilege of Negroes in dining or sleeping cars.

It may well be questioned whether the President will feel himself justified in nominating a man who is so generally in disfavor. To select a man who must enter office lacking public confidence would be unfair to the supreme court. A Hook for a Harlan is hardly a fair exchange.

Protest of Hook by New England Suffrage and National Independent Political League of Mass.

To the President, Wm. H. Taft,

Sir:

Inasmuch as Colored citizens of the United States are notoriously deprived by certain states of the same rights which all other citizens enjoy, in violation of the federal constitutional prohibition of such denial, the protection for them of those equal rights of citizenship without which citizens are deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness ultimately rests with the federal supreme court. Colored citizens thus having more at stake in the personnel of this court than other citizens, their protest against a proposed appointee, if based on adequate evidence should do all be heeded by the President, the appointing power, sworn also to uphold the constitution.

The officers of the New England Suffrage League and of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Political League in call meeting assembled on Jan. 20, 1912, protest to President Wm. H. Taft in behalf of Colored citizens in particular against the appointment of Judge Wm. C. Hook to the federal supreme court on the ground that he has shown as a judge strong prejudice against colored citizens.

He upheld the Jim-Crow car law of Oklahoma, Judge Sanborn dissenting, upheld color segregation for interstate travellers, ruled against identical service and explicitly upheld the denial altogether of chair cars, dining car and sleeping car service for Colored passengers.

In this decision Judge Hook, as a justice of the circuit court of appeals in the 8th district, said:

"Separate coaches or compartments equal in all points of comfort and convenience must be carried on each trip, but sleeping cars, dining cars, and chair cars, comparatively speaking luxuries and properly enough no such imperative provisions are made concerning them as concerning the common and indispensable coach or compartment, the legislature having in mind,

doubtless, what we judicially know, that the ability of the two races to indulge in luxuries, comforts and conveniences was so dissimilar that sleeping and dining cars, which would be well patronized by one race might be very little if at all by the other and legislated accordingly. We conclude in view of these and other like conditions that the principle of equality of service contemplated similarity of service and this only when conditions and circumstances under which it is required are substantially the same."

Any man who as judge rendered a decision so un-American, undemocratic, contrary to the very spirit and letter of the constitution in its 14th article, a decision based on race and color discrimination, based on money, on the wealth of a race to deny equal privileges to an individual, is unfit to be the final arbiter of the rights under the law of ten million Colored citizens. Especially would it be a gross injustice for the president to appoint him to the seat of Justice Harlan, the only positive champion of equal rights for Colored citizens in the court.

White House Acknowledges.

My Dear Sir:

Your telegram of the 22nd instant and the protest referred to therein against the appointment of William C. Hook to the supreme court have been received and will be called to the attention of the president.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES D. HILLES,

Secy. to the President.  
Mr. Wm. H. Trotter, President,  
New England Suffrage League,  
21 Cornhill,  
Boston, Mass.

The Colored people of the United States have been strong and determined in their efforts to defeat the appointment of Judge Hook. The Colored people of Oklahoma joined vigorously in the protest against the appointment.

All of this shows that the Colored Americans do not forget their enemies.

COLORED CLERGY OF WASHINGTON OPPOSE JUDGE HOOK.

Evangelical Alliance, Rev. J. M. Waldron, President, Adopted Resolutions—Hook Favored the Jim-Crow Cars.

(Special to the Guardian.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The following from the Daily Post of this city speaks largely for itself:

The Evangelical Ministers' Alliance of Washington, at Ebenezer M. E. church yesterday, adopted a resolution protesting against the appointment of Judge Hook to the United States supreme court as successor to the late Justice Harlan.

It was said that Judge Hook once rendered a decision denying Negroes equal accommodations in railway travel.

This organization is composed of leading Colored ministers, Rev. J. M. Waldron, president.

F. H. M. M.